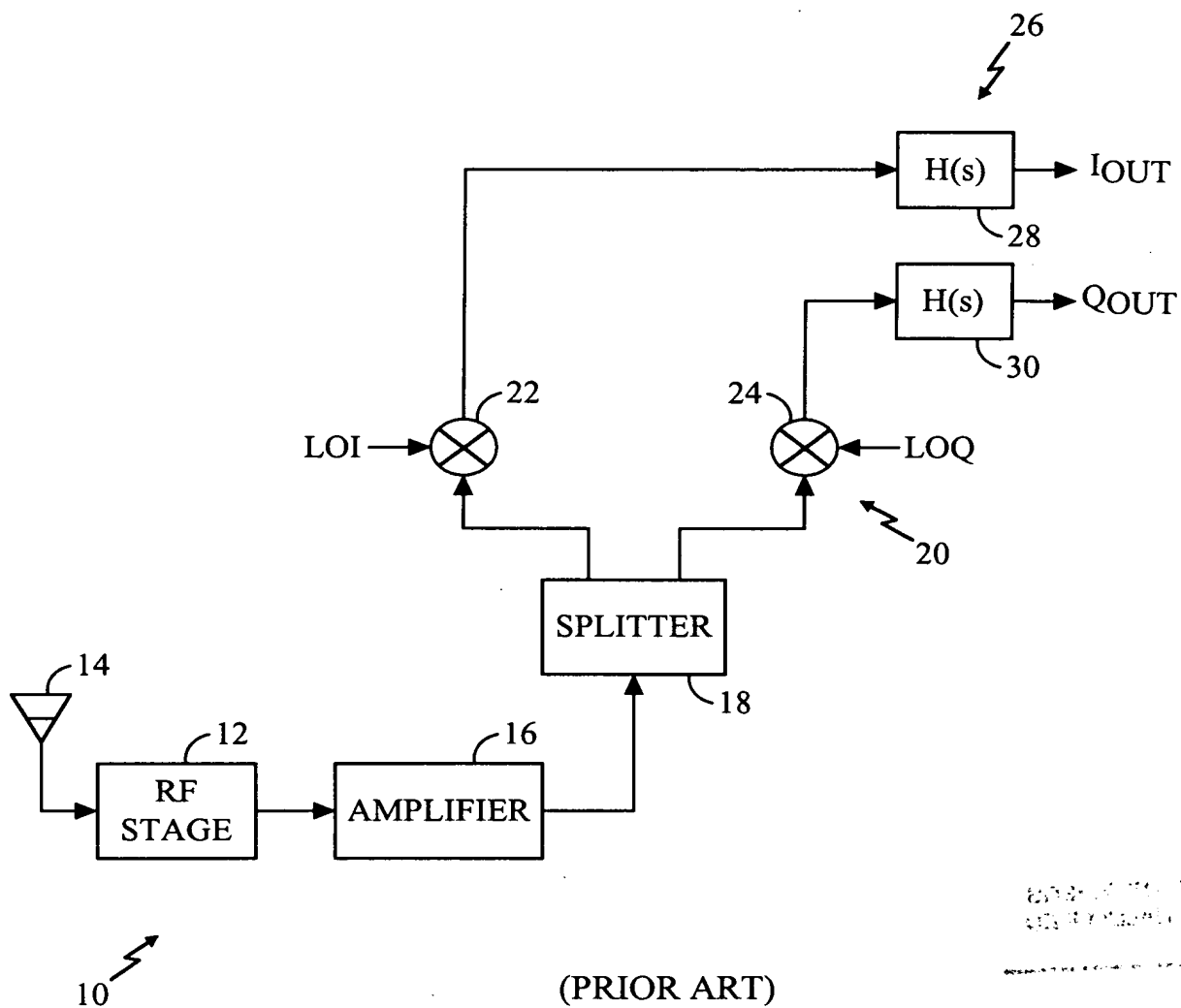


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FIG. 1

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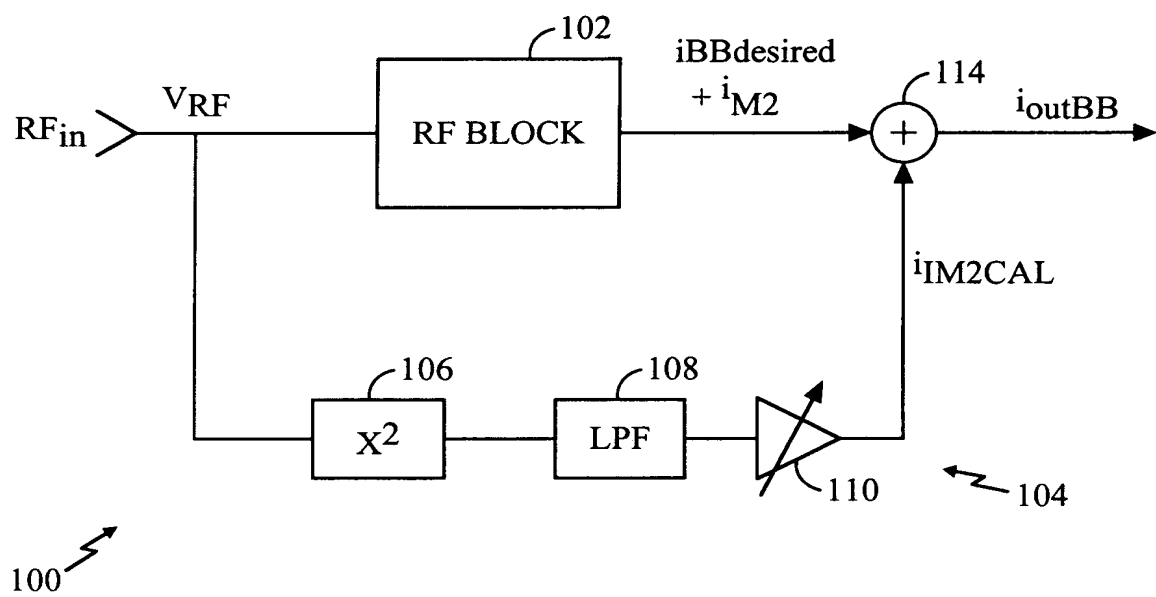


FIG. 2

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The diagram illustrates a differential baseband receiver circuit. On the left, a **TRANS CONDUCTOR** block (120) receives an input RF_{in} and provides two differential signals to a pair of parallel vertical lines representing a transmission line. These lines are terminated at both ends with ground symbols. The top line is connected to a resistor R and a capacitor C in series, which then connects to a node labeled I_{RF1} . The bottom line is connected to another resistor R and capacitor C in series, connecting to a node labeled I_{RF2} . These two nodes are connected to the inputs of a differential pair of transistors, represented by two vertical lines with circles at the bottom labeled I_B . The outputs of this differential pair are labeled V_{E1} and V_{E2} . These signals are fed into a multiplier block (122), represented by a circle with an 'X'. The multiplier also receives a **LO** (Local Oscillator) signal. The multiplier has two outputs: **BB OUT** and a feedback signal. The feedback signal is labeled $I_{IM2cal1} = \frac{1+\infty}{2} i_{IM2cal}$ and $I_{IM2cal2} = \frac{1-\infty}{2} i_{IM2cal}$. This feedback signal is fed into a block labeled α (128). The output of block α is labeled i_{IM2cal} and is fed into a transconductance amplifier block (126) labeled g_{mcal} . The output of block 126 is fed back to the input nodes I_{RF1} and I_{RF2} . A ground symbol is connected to the input of block 126. A lightning bolt symbol labeled 102 points to the differential pair transistors, and another lightning bolt symbol labeled 104 points to the feedback loop. A dashed line labeled 120 connects the input of the transconductor to the feedback loop.

FIG. 4

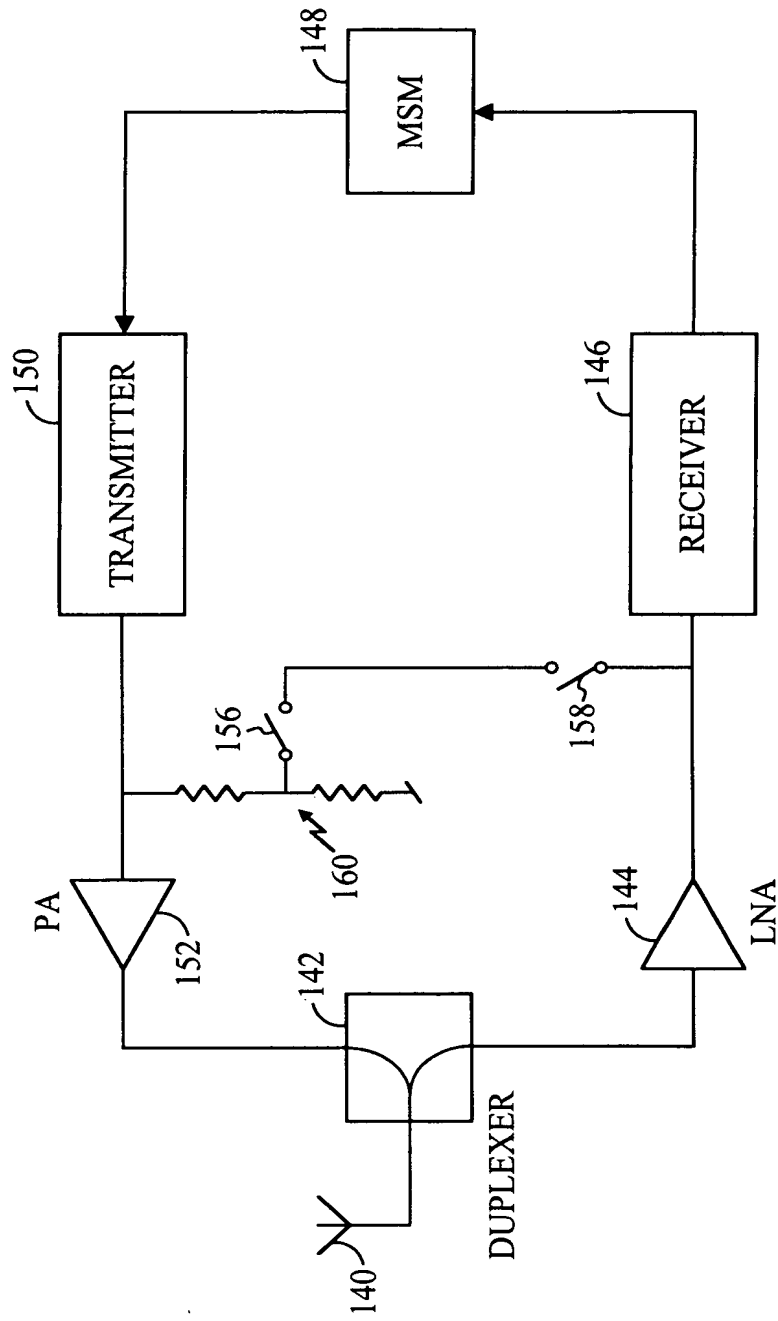


FIG. 5

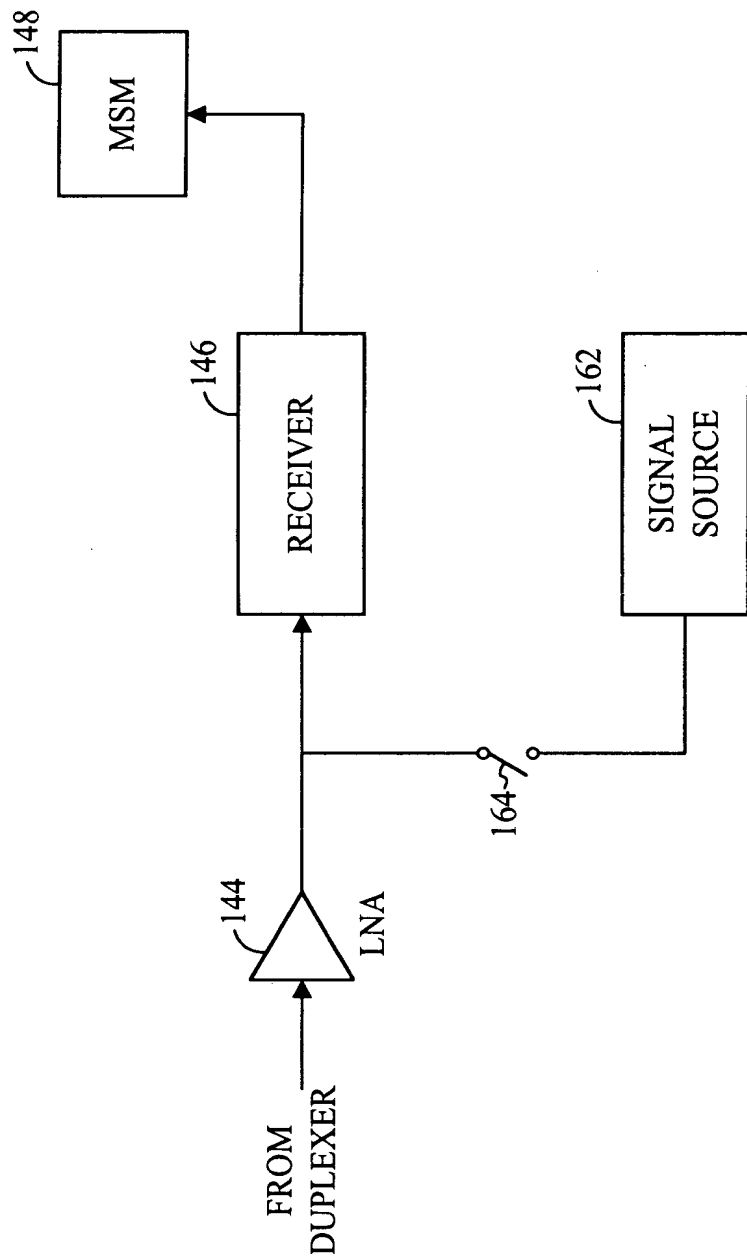


FIG. 6

209290" STT9300T
209290" STT9300T